

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace Paragraph [0009] with the following paragraph rewritten in amendment format:

[0009] Formed through the full width of the body 2 of the planer is a tubular-shaped exhaust aperture 24. A deflector 26 which is described in more detail below can be inserted into the exhaust aperture 24 from either side. This enables the shavings or chips to be directed to either side of the planer. A plastic cap (not shown) is used to seal up the other aperture.

Please replace Paragraph [0010] with the following paragraph rewritten in amendment format:

[0010] Referring to Figure 3, the deflector 26 in accordance with the present invention is shown. The deflector 26 comprises two sections 28, 30. The first outer section 28 is a tube of circular cross-section which, when the deflector 26 is inserted into the exhaust aperture 24 of the planer, projects from the body 2 of the planer as shown in Figure 2. The second section 30 is a curved section. The curved section has a substantially U-shaped cross-section which forms a trough 31 which curves over its length. The sides 32 of the U-shaped curved trough 31 have been flattened as best seen in Figures 4 and 5. This results in a ridge 34 along the length of the curved section 30 where the flat surface 32 meets with a curved surface 36 of the U-shaped ~~cross-section~~cross-section. The shape of the cross-section of the curved section 30 of

the deflector 26 is such that it fits snugly into the exhaust aperture 24 in the side wall of the body 2 of the planer in order to hold the deflector securely and prevent it from rotating within the exhaust aperture 24. Formed between the two sections 28, 30 is an annular rib 38 which surrounds the circumference of the deflector 26. The outer diameter of the annular rib 38 is greater than the diameter of the exhaust aperture 24 and thus prevents the deflector 26 from being inserted too far into the planer. When the deflector 26 is located within the body 2 of the planer, the rib 38 abuts against a side wall of the body 2 of a planer, the tubular section 28 remaining outside of the body. The rib 38 is angled as shown by axis 35 in relation to the longitudinal axis 33 of the tubular section 28 so that it is less than ninety degrees as shown in Figure 3. This is to allow the tubular section to point upwards when located within the body of the planer. The deflector 26 is formed as a one-piece construction and is made from plastic molded into the appropriate shape.

Please replace paragraph [0011] with the following amended paragraph:

[0011] Mounted on the drive spindles of the motor 15 is a fan 39 (~~not shown~~)(shown schematically) which generates an airflow. The air is directed into a cavity 40 formed in the body of the planer. The air then passes through a conduit 42 over the top wall 44 which forms the top wall of the exhaust aperture 24. The direction of the airflow is indicated by the Arrows W. The airflow is then directed downwardly to an area 46 in the body 2 forward of the wall 48 of the recess 50 in which the drum 6 is mounted. An expulsion aperture 52 is formed in the wall 48 of the recess 50 forward of the cutting drum 6 through which any debris created by the cutting action of the blades

16 would be thrown by the rotating blades 16. The airflow W is directed within the body ~~to a point~~ through a port 46A located below the expulsion aperture 52 in the wall of the recess and is directed to be blown across the aperture 52 within the body in a direction W having an acute angle to the direction of travel of any debris (shown by Arrow T) in order to entrain the debris in the airflow within the body.

Please replace paragraph [0012] with the following amended paragraph:

[0012] The airflow and entrained debris is directed upwardly through an exhaust passage portion 42A of the conduit 42 until it engages with the underside of the curved section 30 of the deflector 26 which is located within the exhaust aperture 24 when the planer is in use. The airflow and entrained debris is then directed out of the side of the planer through the tubular section 28 and into a debris collection container.

Please replace paragraph [0014] with the following amended paragraph:

[0014] When the deflector 26 is located is located within the exhaust aperture 24, the flat side walls 32 of the deflector 26 engage with internal walls 54 of the body and form an air tight seal preventing air which is passing over the deflector 26 from travelling between the flat walls 32 of the deflector and the internal wall 54 of the body ensuring it travels forward and downward to the point 46 below the expulsion aperture 52 for entraining of the debris.

Please replace paragraph [0015] with the following amended paragraph:

[0015] Because the deflector 26 is angled downwardly by the angle 35 of the rib 38 being non perpendicular to the longitudinal axis 33 of the deflector, a large cavity is formed above the deflector 26 allowing air to easily pass over the top of the deflector 26. Figure 15 shows a planer according to the second embodiment. The curve section 30 can be seen through the entrance of the exhaust aperture 24.

Please replace paragraph [0016] with the following amended paragraph:

[0016] A third embodiment of the planer will now be described with reference to Figure 16. Where the same features are shown in third embodiment as those in the first, the same reference numbers have been used. The third embodiment is exactly the same as the first embodiment except that a vent or nozzle 56 has been added within the body above the areaport 46A in the body 2 forward of the wall 48 of the recess 50 in which the drum 6 is mounted. The nozzle 56 directs air into the path of the air with entrained debris at an acute angle approximately at the same height as the top of the expulsion aperture 52 formed in the wall 48 of the recess 52 forward of the cutting drum 6 through which any debris created by the cutting action of the blades 16 would be thrown by the rotating blades 16. It will be appreciated that the nozzle 56 can be located slightly lower down relative to the aperture 52.

Please replace paragraph [0017] with the following amended paragraph:

[0017] A fourth embodiment of the planer will now be described with reference to figures 17 and 18. Where the same features are shown in the fourth embodiment are

the same as those shown in the first embodiment, the same reference numbers have been used. The fourth ~~embodiment~~embodiment is similar to the first embodiment except that a curved pivotal flap 200 is pivotally mounted within the exhaust aperture 24 where the deflector 26 is located.

Please replace paragraph [0018] with the following amended paragraph:

[0018] The curved pivotal flat 200 is mounted about an axis 202 which extends in a vertical plane through the centre of the width of the body 2 of the planer. The axis 202 is angled downwardly by a small amount relative to the horizontal so that the curved pivotal flap 200 pivots between an internal wall 206 of the body of the planer forming the top wall of the exhaust aperture 24 to the bottom side wall 208 of the entrance of the aperture. The curved pivotal flap 200 extends from the axis of pivot 202 to the right side 204 of the body of the planer as shown in Figures 17 and 18. The curved pivotal flap 200 is capable of pivoting from a position indicated by reference letter Q through the position indicated by the reference letter R shown in dashed lines in figure 17 to a position indicated by reference letter S also indicated in figure 17 by dashed lines but shown as a solid line in Figure 18. A spring (now shown) biases the curved pivotal flap to the lower position indicated by reference letter Q as shown in figure 17.

Please replace paragraph [0019] with the following amended paragraph:

[0019] When the deflector 26 is not located within the planer, the curved pivotal flap 200 is biased to a downward position indicated by reference letter Q. When the flap 200 is located in this position, it forms an upper wall for right half of the exhaust aperture

24 as viewed in figure 17 which is aligned with the upper wall 210 of the left hand side of the exhaust aperture 24 formed by the internal structure of the body 2 of the planer to produce a continuous curved upper surface of the exhaust aperture 24. When the curved pivotal flap is in its downward position, it completely blocks the right hand entrance 212 to the exhaust aperture 24 from the chamber 214 where the air and entrained debris pass from the drum in order to be expelled.

Please replace paragraph [0020] with the following amended paragraph:

[0020] When the deflector 26 is inserted into the exhaust aperture 24 from the left-hand side as shown in figure 17, the second section 30 of the deflector 26 is located adjacent the upper wall 210 of the left hand side of the exhaust aperture 24 formed by the internal structure of the body 2 and by the curved pivotal flap 200 on the right hand side of the exhaust aperture 24. The insertion of the curved second section 30 of the deflector 26 causes no movement of the curved pivotal flap 200. The shape of the curved pivotal flap 200, both in cross-section and lengthwise, is such that it lies flush against the end part of the curved second section 30 of the deflector 26.

Please replace paragraph [0021] with the following amended paragraph:

[0021] When an operator tries to insert the deflector 26 from the right-hand side of the planer as shown in figures 17 and 18, the curved second section 30 of the deflector 26 is prevented from entering the exhaust aperture 24 by the curved pivotal flap 200 being located in its lower position indicated by reference letter Q due to the biasing force of the spring. In order for an operator to insert the deflector 26 into the

exhaust aperture 24, the operator pivots the curved pivotal flap 200 against biasing force of the spring from the position indicated by reference letter Q to the position indicated by reference letter S as shown in Figure 18. The operator can then insert the deflector 26 into the exhaust aperture 24. When the curved second section 30 of the deflector 26 is located within the body of the planer, the curved pivotal flap 200 is sandwiched between the internal wall of the body ~~to~~ of the planer and the second section 30 of the deflector, the shape of the curved pivotal flap 200 again being such that it lies flush against the curved second section of the deflector 26.

Please replace paragraph [0023] with the following amended paragraph:

[0023] The deflector 26 deflects the air and any entrained debris or chips either to the left when the deflector 26 is located from the left-hand side as shown in figure 17 in the direction indicated by reference letter T or to the right when the deflector 26 is located from the right-hand side of the planer as shown in Figure 18 indicated by letter W. When the deflector is not inserted into the exhaust aperture 24, the curved pivotal flap 200 is in its lowest position as indicated by reference letter Q, blocking the right hand entrance 212 of the aperture. As such, if the planer is operated without the deflector 26 inserted, the curved shape of the curved pivotal flap with the internal wall will direct the air and any entrained debris or chips towards the left enabling the planer to operate as if the deflector 26 was inserted into the left hand side of the body ~~to~~ of the planer.